

# THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

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"For the Lord shall comfort Zion : he will comfort all her waste places ; and he will make her wilderness like Eden and her desert like the garden of the Lord : joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody."—ISAIAH.

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Saturday, March 17, 1866.

Price One Penny.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DESERET.

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### FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.

(From the Salt Lake Daily Telegraph.)

Executive Office, State of Deseret, }  
January 22, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Deseret, in General Assembly convened.

GENTLEMEN.—In conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the State of Deseret, I again communicate to the General Assembly the condition of the State, and offer such reflections and suggestions as may be conducive to the general welfare.

During the past year the blessings of peace and prosperity have been poured out upon us in rich abundance.

In unison, therefore, fellow-citizens, let our hearts ascend in thanksgiving and praise unto that Supreme Being who sits enthroned in majesty and power, who controls the destiny of nations, and from whose bountiful hand all blessings flow. We have been the recipients of His mercies and bounties; let us feel willing to acknowledge his goodness and loving-kindness. A plentiful harvest has

crowned the labors of the husbandman; a remunerative price has been paid for labor and products; liberal wages have been afforded to the artisan, the mechanic and the common laborer.

During the past season I have visited many of the Settlements of the State, and I have witnessed, with pleasure, the untiring industry and enterprise of our citizens, and the general desire which is manifested to promote union and peace, and to preserve the good order, virtue and sobriety which have always so eminently distinguished our population. All that has thus far been accomplished in founding Settlements, building up towns and cities, bringing into subjection the desert and arid soil, as well as diffusing and establishing correct principles for the government of a community and society, the members of which have been brought together from almost every country on the globe we inhabit, and only the advancement of civilization

industry, guided by that Spirit of wisdom which emanates from God. It is through such exertions and influences that these solitary wastes have been peopled, and the once howling wilderness has become a delightful abode for enlightened men, and been made to resound with the hum of their industry.

Thus has a State been formed and brought into being, of which the Honorable Members of this Legislative Assembly are the true Representatives. It is true our State organization has not yet received the sanction of Congress and the General Government, yet it is considered best for us to maintain it intact, that whenever the propitious moment shall arrive, our State may be able, the more readily, to assume the robes of Sovereignty. Notwithstanding the seeming neglect on the part of Congress in hearkening to our petitions for admittance into the Union as a State, we are still progressing in the founding of a Commonwealth which must, ere long, win its way to place and power. Settlements are continually extending east and west, north and south, throughout the entire limits of the State, and an extensive traffic has been opened up with our neighbors on the north and west. Through the Colorado river route goods have been received in this city the present season, and the Settlements along that line of travel are understood to be in a prosperous condition. It is expected that facilities for communication with the outer world, in that direction, will continue to be developed as the increasing business will require and demand.

During the past year the necessary measures have been taken for the construction of a Telegraph Line from north to south through the State, and we doubt not it will be extended in those directions into the adjoining States and Territories, as, by such extension, our neighbors on the north and south can be brought into immediate communication with the Atlantic and Pacific States, through the Overland Telegraph Line, which runs east and west through our principal city. This proposed Telegraph Line will afford to all of our Settlements an opportunity for more frequent inter-

course, and will promote internal commerce and traffic, and produce a greater uniformity in prices, and generally tend to the more rapid progress of enlightenment.

I am also happy to inform you that the construction of the Pacific Railroad is in favorable progress, and the indications are, that, during the present year, the Iron Horse will approach several hundred miles nearer our isolated position in the tops of the mountains. We wish it good speed and success, and expect that, when the route for the Road through this State shall be finally determined upon, you, with your constituents, will lend your material aid and energies to the more speedy accomplishment of that great national work. Our business with the Eastern States is yearly increasing, and the heavy outlay in teams and wagons which is required at present to conduct this business, and to freight the goods that are needed to supply our market, makes this mode of carriage very expensive; besides, it is tardy and unreliable. The inconvenience and loss which attend this means of communication and travel, cause the want of this railroad to be sensibly felt, and its completion to be viewed as very desirable.

This great enterprise, with others which are contemplated and already in progress, cannot fail to bestow great benefits upon the whole country. A new Telegraph Company has been organized under the name of the "United States Telegraph Company," and has commenced the erection of a new overland line between the Atlantic and Pacific States. This line will multiply the facilities of communication for our citizens, as it will pass through our chief city, and its completion, which will probably be next autumn, will be a matter of gratulation.

During the past year considerable labor has been performed on the Deseret Irrigation and Navigation Canal for the bringing of the water of Utah Lake to Great Salt Lake City; the excavation between the Little Cottonwood and the terminus being nearly finished, and a considerable portion of the lumber for the flumes and locks being also on hand. It is

hoped that it will be so far completed between those points the present year, as to be made available, at least, for irrigating purposes.

Unlike those who delve for gold and pursue the glittering phantom to the neglect of more important pursuits, we have found our wealth and comfort promoted by raising the stock, the grain, and the rich fruits of the earth—by developing manufactures and making good and useful improvements. Our experience demonstrates the wisdom of this policy, and seems the more fully to convince us that such pursuits are by far the surest and most prolific sources of wealth and plenty, and the most conducive to health, ease and plenty.

It is hoped that the Indian Treaty, which was effected early last summer with the chiefs of the various Indian tribes in the Territory, will accomplish beneficial results, and be the means of collecting them at a point where they can be taught the arts of industry. Some of their number—roving outcasts from the various tribes—have committed many depredations upon some of the outer Settlements during the past year. The feeling, which is too common under such circumstances, is one of vengeance—a vengeance that does not distinguish the innocent from the guilty, but visits all of the same nation and color with indiscriminate punishment. This merciless policy, I am happy to say, has found but few advocates among our citizens; and, if they are true to themselves and to our common humanity, such a policy will always be discarded. We have proved that the pacific, conciliatory policy is in every sense the better course for us to pursue. Experience has taught us that it is cheaper to feed Indians than to fight them—a statement that has been so often repeated that it has become a recognized axiom among us. They are an ignorant and degraded race, and their condition should excite our commiseration. But it would be both unwise and dangerous for our citizens to allow their feelings of sympathy to blind them to the necessity of taking every precaution to guard themselves, their families, Settlements and flocks against their depredations and attacks. While they are so un-

thinking and unreasoning, and of such predatory habits as at present, they cannot be trusted with any safety; and our citizens ought to exercise great vigilance and caution in protecting themselves against sudden surprise.

It is now about four years since the adoption by the people of our State and Constitution, and the formation of our State Government, yet Congress has not chosen to act upon our memorial, praying for admission into the Union; and I regret to add, that indications do not appear favorable for such action during the present Session of Congress. This delay on the part of our Government appears the more remarkable, as other Territories of less extent and population have gained their status as States, and no good reason can be assigned why Deseret should continue to be thus excluded. The question as to how long it will be proper for us to submit to thus have our constitutional rights and franchises withheld from us, is an important one; but we leave its solution to Him who rules all things. If favors beget obligations, few indeed are the requirements that can be justly claimed at our hands. Other Territories—besides being admitted into the Union with subsidies, grants of land for schools, railroads and other public uses—have had extended to their citizens pre-emption rights, and appropriations for various purposes, and otherwise been the recipients of the patronage, benefits and bounties of the Parent Government, while Utah has been held off at arm's length, and has grudgingly had doled out to her the scantiest pittance; but, after all, it is not the empty forms and enactments of law, muster-rolls, nor worm-eaten parchments that constitute the State, it is the living people—an intelligent, industrious, educated, enterprising people which constitute a Government, and are, moreover, the source of political power in governments, based like our's professes to be, upon democratic principles.

It was said by a former Governor of the Territory of Utah, that, "When a State, with the usual number of inhabitants required of new States, presents her Constitution and asks for admission, I conceive she may demand

it as a right, if her Constitution is Republican. As citizens of a State, within the boundaries of the United States, and as American citizens, there must be a period when they have the right for themselves to put an end to their Territorial servitude, otherwise Congress could keep any number of the people in a colonial condition forever." If, then, we are citizens of the Government, and have the requisite strength and ability for a State, why should we not be admitted into the Union? If we are citizens, why pursue the unconstitutional course of taxation without representation?

But we can wait—we can pursue the even tenor of our way—however much we may feel to regret such treatment at the hands of the Government. Still claiming our rights, and hoping Congress will soon lend a more favorable ear to our wishes, we will continue the course we have pursued. Trusting in God, and exercising those energies with which He has endowed us, let us continue to found new Settlements, build new towns and cities, make roads, construct canals and water ditches, both for navigation and irrigation, and contribute with our means and strength to every improvement which will extend the area of civilization, enhance the fertility, beauty and greatness of our State, and add to the comfort, convenience and happiness of our fellow-citizens, and the stranger who may visit us. In accomplishing these labors we may have to contend, as we have had, with the errors, prejudices and ignorance of others who may stand in our way, and try to impede our progress; but loyal to ourselves, to the Constitution of our beloved country, with true patriotism, we will press forward in the path of progress, until we have silenced every calumny and attained to the full and complete enjoyment of every right. Strong in the consciousness that their course has been a just and honorable

one, the citizens of Deseret can do this. The full acknowledgment of these rights may not be accorded to them at present, but for it they can wait. Entrenched in the bulwarks of right, they can better afford to wait than any other people. Let our citizens, therefore, bide their time, for it will come.

Gentlemen, our peculiar and anomalous condition obviates the necessity of bringing before your attention many subjects for legislative consideration, which, under other circumstances, might become necessary, and be proper and beneficial, and which, also, it would be my pleasure to present.

For the same reasons you will doubtless deem it unnecessary, as yet, to enter into any system of general legislation, or prolong your present Session beyond the time that may be required to provide for the continuance of our State organization, and the election of the proper officers, and the adoption of the laws of the Territory as the laws of the State, until superseded, in regular course, by State legislation.

In conclusion, permit me to congratulate you on the rapid development of the resources of our country by our enterprising citizens, and on the health, peace and general prosperity which flow in upon us on every side; and I trust that while we live to breathe the pure air and drink from the streamlets of our lofty mountains, we may also imbibe, cherish and reflect the true spirit of patriotism and devotion to our country's interests, defend and perpetuate her sacred and inestimable institutions, which guarantee to every citizen the enjoyment of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and unto Him, the author and givor of every good, we will attribute all the honor and praise.

I sincerely invoke the blessings of Heaven to rest upon you.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Be and continue poor, young man, while others around you grow rich by fraud and disloyalty; be without place or power, while others beg their way upward; bear the pain of disappointed hopes, while others gain the accomplishment of theirs by flattery; forego the gracious pressure of the hand, for which others cringe and crawl. Wrap yourself up in your own virtue, and seek a friend and your daily bread. If you have, in such a course, grown grey with unblenched honor, bless God and die.

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

BY MRS. M. CLARK.

(Continued from page 150.)

I fancy I can hear some say, why do you not address yourself to our husbands? Are they not responsible in this matter as well as we? To this I reply, yes, in many points they are, but in this particular respect we must exonerate them. Have they not to go into the world and battle with its cares, perplexities and trials, in order to support themselves, us, and our families, toiling early and late for our daily bread? Then, how can we reasonably expect them to undertake the instruction of our children, when almost every moment is occupied in struggling to obtain a livelihood? Do not for one moment suppose this implies they are to stand neutral, and take no part in the matter, no such thing; a man, whatever his condition in life or occupation may be, is responsible for the performance of, and ought at all opportunities to fulfil the sacred duties devolving upon him as the head of the family. He should set a good example in his household, and inculcate principles of high morality and strict integrity in the hearts of his children; and if men and women would thus unite, what an amount of sin and its consequent results might be spared to the rising generation! Take, for instance, the vast amount of influence one man holds over another. Constant intercourse and companionship in the various relations of every day life, tend only to confirm this fact. Then, if man holds this power over his fellow-man, what are we to expect of the young and tender plant, whose mind can scarcely form a single idea without assistance? How often do we see the child applying to its father for the key to some mystery, which, of no importance to him, has become a subject of grave inquiry to his little one, and how earnestly and entirely it believes on him when he solves the problem! But what a severe and heavy disappointment to find they have been mis-

led or deceived, and their confidence abused. Instances of this kind have ruined many a precious soul, therefore it is an imperative duty incumbent on all, to deal uprightly and with candor to the infant mind. It is a false notion in which many indulge, that of glossing over or entirely hiding certain dangers, difficulties and oppositions likely to be met with in the journey of life, in order, as they say, to spare the feelings of their children; a false principle to act upon, as well as a dangerous one, for, no matter what our position, we ought not only to warn our children of these things, but prepare and strengthen their minds for the coming conflict. In this a father can be of great service to his family, by imparting to his children lessons of usefulness and importance in his every-day walk in life.

Let us now pause a moment, and consider the necessity of training our girls to become eligible to take their stand as wives and mothers in Zion, and follow the most sure way towards this end, by carefully watching over their every step, and in parental love and affection guiding them and leading them in the paths of safety. We are told the path of duty is a path of safety, and if we, as well as our children, adhere to this precept all will be well. Mothers can never study the interest of their daughters too much, particularly in our large cities, and I would most earnestly implore them to take great care in the associations they allow them to form, remembering that "Evil communications corrupt good manners;" that many have been irretrievably ruined through being allowed to mix with improper companions, while all the good lessons taught have been thrown away, to say nothing of the anguish and sorrow this has occasioned the parent's heart. I have seen instances of children who have undergone the most severe and rigid discipline in their homes, and as soon

as they were at liberty, have shown themselves the most daring and rebellious among their playmates; so I would advise my sisters not to deal harshly nor too exacting with their little ones, but train them so that the most implicit confidence may be established on both sides, and rule the hearts of their children with such love and affection, as to lead them to despise and shun the paths of disobedience, enabling the mother at all times to rest secure on their readiness to fulfil her most trivial commands, never doubting for one moment her truth and integrity.

There are few women but what have had to experience the vicissitudes of fortune in some way or other, either by losses, extravagance or otherwise; then how essential it is we should endeavor to provide against such calamities overtaking our daughters, that is, as far as we are able? There are some circumstances over which we have no immediate control, consequently, it is an utter impossibility to overcome every little obstacle we may chance to meet; still, there exists much, if we are careful, which might be avoided, and a great deal of sorrow and vexation spared us, as many of our griefs are of our own seeking, and none more so than those brought about by unruly and disobedient children. What looks more disgraceful, or brings so much discredit on mothers, as a lazy, indolent and slatternly child, who, if spoken to, answers in a rude defiant manner? In the world its appearance is very shocking, but among us, who have enlisted under the blood-stained banner of the cross, and become citizens of Christ's kingdom, it is truly horrible and deserves the severest censure. If we wish to see future generations rise in the scale of morality and intelligence, we must lay the foundation stone on which to build their hopes of success; and, insignificant as it may appear, this very foundation has to be laid by *woman*. To her is entrusted this great and awful responsibility. Many mothers believe they are very fortunate if they can see their families, as they style it, comfortably settled in life, and in some instances will deny themselves many actual necessaries to gain their object.

Still, when obtained, they think no more about it, not even looking forward to any mishap that may overtake the young beginners, nor are they themselves sufficiently enlightened on the subject of every-day life, to prepare against such untoward circumstances; consequently, when a few years have passed, and these things begin to present themselves, instead of fortitude, resignation, and determination to resist them, all goes into a state of anarchy and wild confusion, not unfrequently destroying love, peace, happiness, and sometimes home, with one fell swoop. Then come dissensions, bickerings, and mutual recrimination. The wife accuses the husband of want of manliness and energy, and he in return upbraids her with laziness, profligacy and wanton extravagance, and, in proof of his assertion, points to some article of finery she has just laid out the last shilling upon, while himself and children are clothed in nothing better than rags, because she is too indolent to set a stitch when required. And should the man dare but utter one word of expostulation or reproof, he is told he ought not to have married, if he only wanted her as a drudge; she had never been accustomed to anything menial when single, and should most decidedly not begin now. The result is, the husband seeks refuge in the nearest tavern to get rid of her tongue, and the sight of his unruly, uncombed, unwashed and untutored children, as well as his wretched, filthy and unhappy home. The wife, too, becomes dissatisfied with her lot, and, alas! seeks to drown her keen mortification and bitter disappointment in the soul-destroying dram, or madly rushes into the arms of some libertine, who, to satisfy his own carnal appetite, lavishes his gold upon her with a wanton zeal, and who, after the first burst of his lawless passion has subsided, casts her aside and leaves her to the tender mercies of a cold, calculating, heartless world. How many who have grown to years of maturity, have cursed the very mothers who bore them, and laid to their charge all the miseries they were enduring? We can answer unequivocally, thousands; and it needs only a walk through the jails and hospitals to

confirm this statement. Mothers, take the warning; teach your girls obedience, chastity, meekness and cleanliness; instil into their minds principles of order, neatness and economy, that may make them patterns to, and the admiration of every other nation under heaven; and, in their turn, when called upon to fill the important and onerous position of wives and mothers, they may transmit to their children the bright lessons taught by you, and thus secure to succeeding ages men and women fit to do our Father's will on earth as it is in heaven. We are told that, to become truly great we must be truly good; and, if we wish to receive the promised reward, we must make ourselves worthy of so great and glorious a gift, by uniting our every effort in doing the best we can according to our several abilities, and in no way can we be more useful in our day and generation, than in instructing the young.

If we look into the history of the past, we shall see that the mighty dead of all ages, whose names are not only inscribed on the scroll of fame, but written in the Lamb's book of life, had first received those principles which actuated their every movement throughout their brilliant and useful career in life's eventful history, at their mother's knee. We want no further proof of a mother's influence over her children, than in the case of the young brethren whom we have at this time laboring amongst us, who have left their peaceful homes in the Valleys of the Mountains, and come across the distant prairies, regardless of the nipping blast or scorching heat, trusting themselves to the treacherous waves, in order to bring salvation to the children of men. Here they are surrounded by every kind of temptation, exposed to every danger; snares and gins laid to catch them every step they take, and the allurements of sin held out to them in its most enchanting form, to hurl them to destruction, yet they stand. They have been taken from the Holy City, and thrust into the crucible to be tried and tested, and hitherto, like pure gold, are fifty

times more pure and brilliant for the severe trial they have been called to pass through. I doubt not were we to inquire, we should often learn that these young men were frequently talking to each other of the dear mothers they had left behind, and calling to remembrance the loving admonitions given, watered by the sweet, holy tears of maternal affection, as they consigned their darlings to the care of the King of kings, to go to all the world to do His bidding, and call the scattered sheep home to his fold. How many prayers have been offered by these mothers in Israel to their Father, on behalf of the dear ones we have with us, and how inexpressibly sweet will be the reunion when they shall receive them again into their bosoms purified, strengthened and invigorated, after their long and tedious journey. Then will they see the fruits of their labors of love in implanting in the hearts of their children the principles of truth and life.

And now, my sisters, before I close allow me to say, although I have at the commencement spoken of the light and useless accomplishments introduced amongst the young girls of the present day, do not for one moment suppose I mean to imply that there ought to be no works of beauty and art introduced in our midst; far from it. But, before we let our children touch upon these, let us teach them domestic duties thoroughly, and establish industry, sobriety and economy; then, as a matter of course, if they possess any gift or qualification for the sublime or beautiful, it will soon develop itself, and, in the order of things, be brought to light without in any way interfering with, or detracting from their household concerns and womanly duties. Let us so deport ourselves, my sisters, in our general walk in life, that the nations of the earth may say, Truly God is with them, let us go in their midst and learn of their ways. Then, like Mary of old, we shall realize the promise that, behold, from henceforth all generations shall call us blessed.

EXTRACTS FROM STEPHENS' AND CATHERWOOD'S TRAVELS  
IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

(Continued from page 153.)

The principal doorway is not distinguished by its size or by any superior ornament, but is only indicated by a range of broad stone steps leading up to it on the terrace. The doorways have no doors, nor are there the remains of any. Within, on each side, are three niches in the wall, about eight or ten inches square, with a cylindrical stone about two inches in diameter fixed upright, by which, perhaps, a door was secured. Along the cornice outside, projecting about a foot beyond the front, holes were drilled at intervals through the stone; and our impression was, that an immense cotton cloth, running the whole length of the building, perhaps painted in a style corresponding with the ornaments, was attached to this cornice, and raised and lowered like a curtain, according to the exigencies of sun and rain. Such a curtain is used now in front of the piazzas of some haciendas in Yucatan.

The tops of the doorways were all broken. They had evidently been square, and over every one were large niches in the wall on each side, in which the lintels had been laid. These lintels had all fallen, and the stones above formed broken natural arches. Underneath were heaps of rubbish, but there were no remains of lintels. If they had been single slabs of stone, some of them must have been visible and prominent; and we made up our minds that these lintels were of wood. We have no authority for this. It is not suggested either by Del Rio or Captain Dupaix, and perhaps we should not have ventured the conclusion but for the wooden lintel which we had seen over the doorway at Ocosingo; and by what we saw afterwards in Yucatan, we were confirmed, beyond all doubt, in our opinion. I do not conceive, however, that this gives any conclusive data in regard to the age of the buildings. The wood, if such as we saw in the other places, would be

very lasting; its decay must have been extremely slow, and centuries may have elapsed since it perished altogether.

The building has two parallel corridors running lengthwise on all four of its sides. In front these corridors are about nine feet wide, and extend the whole length of the building upward of 200 feet. In the long wall that divides them there is but one door, which is opposite the principal door of entrance, and has a corresponding one on the other side, leading to a courtyard in the rear. The floors are of cement, as hard as the best seen in the remains of Roman baths and cisterns. The walls are about ten feet high, plastered, and on each side of the principal entrance ornamented with medallions, of which the borders only remain; these, perhaps, contained the busts of the royal family. The separating-wall had apertures of about a foot, probably intended for purposes of ventilation.

The builders were evidently ignorant of the principles of the arch, and the support was made by stones lapping over as they rose, as at Ocosingo, and among the Cyclopean remains in Greece and Italy. Along the top was a layer of flat stone, and the sides, being plastered, presented a flat surface. The long unbroken corridors in front of the palace were probably intended for lords and gentlemen in waiting; or, perhaps, in that beautiful position, which, before the forest grew up, must have commanded an extended view of a cultivated and inhabited plain, the king himself sat in it to receive the reports of his officers, and to administer justice. Under our dominion Juan occupied the front corridor as a kitchen, and the other was our sleeping apartment.

From the centre door of this corridor a range of stone steps, thirty feet long, leads to a rectangular courtyard, eighty feet long by seventy broad. On

each side of the steps are grim and gigantic figures, carved on stone in basso-relievo, nine or ten feet high, and in a position slightly inclined backward from the end of the steps to the floor of the corridor. They are adorned with rich head-dresses and necklaces, but their attitude is that of pain and trouble. The design and anatomical proportions of the figures are faulty, but there is a force of expression about them which shows the skill and concepitive power of the artist. When we first took possession of the palace, this courtyard was encumbered with trees, so that we could hardly see across it, and it was so filled up with rubbish, that we were obliged to make excavations of several feet before these figures could be drawn.

On each side of the courtyard the palace was divided into apartments,

probably for sleeping. On the right the piers have all fallen down. On the left they are still standing, and ornamented with stucco figures. In the centre apartment, in one of the holes before referred to of the arch, are the remains of a wooden pole about a foot long, which once stretched across, but the rest had decayed. It was the only piece of wood we found at Palenque, and we did not discover this until some time after we had made up our minds in regard to the wooden lintels over the doors. It was much worm-eaten, and probably, in a few years, not a vestige of it will be left.

At the farther side of the courtyard was another flight of stone steps, corresponding with those in front, on each side of which are carved figures, and on the flat surface between are single cartouches of hieroglyphics.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.

### BOOK DEBTS, ETC.

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SOMETIMES since we had occasion to call the attention of the brethren to the necessity of educating themselves, and we quoted somewhat extensively from the book of Doctrine and Covenants, prophecies uttered by Joseph Smith, which were given at that time for the particular instruction of the Elders, it being enjoined upon them, that if they desired the blessings of Heaven, they must seek diligently to carry out the counsels of the servants of God. Now, while we understand and acknowledge the wisdom herein displayed, yet, at the same time, we must use the reason God has given us; for, several of the brethren—it may be through lack of wisdom—have sought earnestly to carry out those counsels in such a manner that the desired result could never be obtained. Perhaps our readers will remember the manner in which we treated the sub-

ject, stating that we had received communications from some of the brethren, that were a confused mass of high-sounding words, thrown in with a perfect indifference as to their meaning, making the article they wished published to the world, a *fac simile* of the famous letter sent some years since by a number of our brethren to a Gentile editor, and published by him *verbatim*. We have since been in the company of the individuals for whom those teachings were especially written, and have seen for ourselves how hard it is for them to apply that portion to their own condition, for which it is especially adapted, and how useless those counsels when we apply them to every living soul but ourselves, making one think our liberality in this respect truly wonderful. It is needless for the servants of God to give counsel unto those who will not take it; but we believe the Elders are desirous of carrying out such instructions as may be given through the medium of the STAR.

We have another item or two of counsel for the Elders, and we do hope it will not be canvassed in the same manner as our instructions to the brethren in regard to the use of their mother tongue, for those very individuals who were the prime cause of our writing as we did, declared after reading the editorial on that subject, that it could not possibly mean them! We want it distinctly understood, that we mean all the brethren to observe the instructions herein contained. For an easy reference, we will mention the MILLENNIAL STAR No. 4, vol. 28, where will be found the published list of book-debts. Two-thirds of the Conferences are there mentioned as in debt to this Office in various amounts, ranging from £1 18s., to £50 sterling. To be sure, many of these debts are of long standing, and, consequently, those who are now presiding over the Conferences, cannot be held responsible for other mens' actions; but, there are some in the Mission to-day who are taking a course that would, if extensive enough, cause the Mission to become bankrupt.

The circulation of the STAR at present is only a few thousands, where it was formerly tens of thousands, and, in consequence of this, it does very little more than pay expenses, providing that every farthing owing by the agents were forwarded to this Office. There is no margin left for contingent expenses, and when the Saints fail to pay for the STAR, and the agents are unable to transmit the means due, the money to carry on publications must come out of other funds, causing debts to accumulate, which cramp us terribly in financial matters. The old debts are hanging like an incubus over the Conferences, but we find ourselves in this position, and we cannot help the dishonest actions of others. We ask the question, Is every Elder now laboring in the ministry taking a course to support the Mission? Are the book agents faithfully discharging their duties in assisting to roll on the kingdom by keeping their accounts in order? Do not seek to evade this question, for we say it means you, and you must profit by the experience of others. Remember, brethren, most of you have just been removed to new fields of labor, and at the end of every quarter a statement of the book-debt of each Conference is published; if you begin now to exercise care and judgment, your names will not appear in the report which will be published at the end of this quarter. Be faithful, and you shall have strength and wisdom sufficient to conduct the business entrusted to your care to a successful issue.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.  
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AMERICA.—We extract the following from a letter written by Elder William C. Staines, and dated from Great Salt Lake City, 16th January last:—"I have been much interested in hearing reports relative to the condition of the European Mission. My feelings are warmly exercised for my brethren who are associated with you in the great Work in which we are all engaged. My business the past season has been in President Young's garden, and notwithstanding the lateness of the season, it has been fruitful. Business has been very good here, considering the vast amount of goods that have been brought to the market, and many of our once poor brethren are now becoming rich in this world's goods. All kinds of produce are bringing high prices; this will induce the farmer to increase instead of curtailing his farm. I was very glad to have the privilege of voting at Conference for five hundred teams to go to the frontiers for the poor Saints. I am sure it must be good news to those who are desirous of gathering to Zion. I do sincerely hope none who have means sufficient to take them, will allow so good an opportunity to pass, and stay behind waiting for more means or better prospects. The Lord has been very kind to the Saints in thus opening up the way for them. I often think the people have but a faint idea of the expense of fitting out and sending so many teams. I am informed it would cost about \$500,000 to purchase such a fit-out. This would, I presume, take all the funds the British Saints could raise, and perhaps more, to say nothing of the cost of getting them to this country. Here, then, is a large amount of capital advanced for the express purpose of gathering the poor from the nations of the earth; and this fact alone should give impetus to all who have sufficient means to enable them to cross the Atlantic. I hope to hear of many of the old Saints in Britain taking advantage of those teams, and trusting in the God of Israel. We, to-day, have to trust the Lord to protect us in our Mountain Home. How often have our enemies concotred plans that would—had our Father in heaven not interfered—have scattered us to the four winds! The Saints in Zion have to pray and exercise faith in God continually; and through this, and our works before Him, he has had compassion upon us, so much so, that to-day we are dwelling in peace, none daring to molest us, nor make us afraid. But, supposing the faith of this people were to fail, they would become slack and indifferent, and the time would soon arrive when they would be overcome by their enemies. So it is in a measure with many of the Saints in the old country; so soon as they lose the spirit of emigration, they become negligent in the performance of many other duties, and this, sooner or later, leads to apostacy. The freighting business has become immense in this country; this alone gives our young men employment, and at the same time pays them well for their services. To-day some forty teams (mules) leave for Fort Bridger, to get in goods and take out oats and barley for the mail. The Butterfield Express Co., have goods scattered from Sweetwater to Bridger, belonging principally to Eldredge and Clawson, Godbe, and others. Had it not been for troubles with teamsmen, they would have been in in October last; but as it is, it will take all winter, and cost the company more than the freight will come to."

SOUTHAMPTON CONFERENCE.—Elder Archibald N. Hill writing from Southampton on the 5th inst., says:—"This Conference numbers in all two hundred and eighty-seven members. They are a very good, warm-hearted people, but very poor; still, they generally feel determined to advance the Work, and pay their Tithes and offerings with joyful hearts. A few strangers come occasionally to hear our testimony, and we have baptized a few, but it would appear as if the inhabitants of this part of the country were asleep to anything like hearing the principles of the Gospel. I feel well in the Work, and am desirous in my feeble way to assist in rolling on this kingdom, until it shall fill the whole earth, and the righteous possess it as an inheritance forever."

## CORRESPONDENCE.



## AMERICA.

Great Salt Lake City, }  
January 22, 1866. }

President Brigham Young, jun.

Dear Son,—Your letters of Nov. 25th and 28th, and short note of Dec. 7th, 1865, with accompanying enclosure, have come safely to hand, and have been perused with interest, and the contents duly noted. The release of the Elders, who are sick, to return home, is quite proper; no man should be kept there after he has tried different fields without benefit, when his health is failing.

Until a few days ago, the winter, from the 1st of Dec., has been very severe. The sleighing has never before since our settlement here, been so uninterrupted for the same period, as it has been this winter. The snow has been very deep throughout the Valley; but it is now thawing, and the snow is likely, if the weather continues as at present, to soon disappear. The health of the people has generally been very good during the winter, and peace has prevailed, the bitterness and hatred of those who are opposed to us to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have had plenty of rumors and threats circulated by our enemies, but we have pursued the even tenor of our way without minding them in the least, or allowing them to disturb us. From the beginning of the Work, our enemies have formed an innumerable number of plans for our overthrow, and they have indulged in great hopes respecting the success which would

attend their operation, frequently fixing the time when the complete overthrow of the kingdom of God would be consummated; but, in every instance, their schemes have fallen to the ground, and they have been covered with shame and confusion. Notwithstanding these repeated failures, the Adversary does not appear discouraged. He deludes his servants with the idea that success is sure to attend their efforts, and thus he leads them forward one after another, captives at his will. They are blind to the confusion and overthrow which have befallen those who have preceded them in opposing the Work of God, and are full of prognostications about what great things they are about to accomplish. It is a glorious consolation for us to know that God rules, and that he can and does control men and their acts to his own glory, and the accomplishment of his purposes.

The Territorial Legislature has adjourned, after an unusually heavy Session. Several of the most important bills have not been signed by the Governor. It is a great disgrace to a Republican Government like ours, to permit such a condition of things to exist as we have had to submit to for years. A stranger is sent out from a distant part of the Union, to our country to govern us, who is utterly ignorant of the wants of the Territory, and the measures which are best adapted to the people. He has the power granted him to veto every bill that may be passed by the unanimous

vote of the Legislature, through any whim, prejudice or crotchet that he may have, though such bill may be of the most important character, and essentially necessary to the well-being of the people and the country. His judgment is permitted to outweigh the judgment of the Territorial Council and House of Representatives, composed, respectively, of thirteen and twenty-six members, and to undo the patient and well-digested labor of weeks. But we must submit to these things, and learn patience therefrom. The time will come, however, when we will be freed from such obstacles, and have the opportunity of doing everything necessary for the welfare and prosperity of Zion without hindrance. As it is at present, though irksome and disagreeable, the progress of the great Work is not retarded, neither does it sustain any injury which we can not remedy.

The Legislature of the State of Deseret met to-day, and I delivered my Message as Governor. The members did not deem it necessary to remain long together, merely long enough to enact that the laws of the Territory should be made the laws of the State, and to elect the State officers, and to take measures to maintain the State organization intact. We wish to keep the machinery all in gear, as it is, so that, whenever the time shall come to turn the water on to the wheel, we will have nothing to do but hoist the gate.

We are sending down brother Thomas Taylor to act again as the Agent of the Emigration at New York. He will, probably, start about the 5th of February. Brother John T. Caine is also appointed to go to New York, to act as clerk in the Emigration business; brother William C. Staines will also start from here about April, for the purpose of also assisting in this business. It will be of very great advantage to the Emigration and the Agents in New York, if you would collect the railroad fares of the Saints at Liverpool, also whatever may be due from them on extra luggage. While at Liverpool, and before they embark, the Saints generally have some money with which to pay for their extra luggage; but, after they

reach New York, in the most instances they find a great want, and all the spare cash they have, and the Agents pay for the extra luggage, and are put to considerable loss by not being able to collect the money of the people who own such luggage. If they have extra luggage when they embark, and have not the means to pay for it, they can lessen it to the weight which is allowed by the Railroad Company, or, by disposing of some articles, raise the amount they need. As soon as brother Taylor closes a contract with the Railroad Companies for the transmission of the Emigration and freight, he will advise you what amount you will have to collect for fares, and also what weight of luggage is allowed to each full ticket, and the price per pound of the extra luggage.

In shipping provisions for the Saints on the sea, the barrels and other packages have not always been marked so distinctly as to prevent confusion, and sometimes difficulty in separating them from the ship's provisions. To prevent this in the future, it would be well to have a stencil plate cut, and every package carefully marked with the stencil plate, and then the Agent can have no difficulty in separating them at New York from the ship's packages.

I have appointed your brother, John W., on a mission to England, and he will start with the other brethren to the States on or about the 5th of February. He will make a short visit in the States, and then proceed to England. I wish you to put him in the best position to be of use and to obtain experience. I would like him to obtain a knowledge of book-keeping, of which he has a little understanding at present; but I wish the most of his time to be devoted to the work of the ministry—to travelling and preaching, and the other duties of the Priesthood. When not engaged in this manner, I wish his spare time to be used in the Office.

I wish you to take pains to collect all the Tithing that you can, and to keep the importance of this subject before the people. We are determined that we can here to bring out the tithes, and we wish corresponding

be made by the Saints in Europe in paying Tithing, &c.

With love to yourself and all the Elders, and praying the Lord to bless and preserve you, and enable you to fill your high calling, I remain your father,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Centerville, Delaware, U.S.A., {  
February 21, 1866.

President Brigham Young, jun.

Dear Brother,—Your letter of Jan. 20th came to hand yesterday, and I can assure you it was read with interest. It was a feast to me, after being without any word from you since November last, and not receiving any papers from Great Salt Lake City, nor yet Liverpool; and I might say in an enemy's country, where everything is either suppressed, destroyed or purloined. The papers you sent came to hand last evening; they contain many items of interest. It is a joy to me to be where I can receive and have communion with the Saints, but the position I have been placed in this winter has been rather peculiar.

I have received the greatest care and attention from entire strangers during my stay in Newark, and from my old friends in Delaware. Every hand was held out to administer to my wants, to soothe my pain, and heal my bruised and mutilated body. May the God of our fathers reward them for their kindness unto me. I enjoy myself at present in visiting my relations and friends; all appear very glad to see me, and have many questions to ask about Utah, and how the people prosper. I have met with some who appear to be tolerably well informed on some subjects, but who had no idea how Utah has grown—that there was more than one city in the Territory, and that we lived by industry and true frugality. I told them the inhabitants of Utah had been taught correct principles, and that while the people in the States were devastating and depopulating as beautiful a country as ever the sun shone on, we were peopling, building up and reclaiming from their wild, uncultivated state, those barren wastes and uninhabited deserts of the valleys of the Rocky Mountains: that where but a few years ago the white

man had never trod, and there was nothing but the haunts of the wild beasts and the hunting grounds of the red men of the forests, there was now an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, while the soil yielded abundantly to reward the hand of industry. Thus the wilderness had begun to blossom as the rose, beautiful cities and flourishing towns springing up as if by magic.

The fratricidal conflict here which all believe or say has ended, has deranged some of the political machinery so much, that the whole fabric does not move right forward, but rather side ways. Men proclaim that there are desperate resolves underlying this gas evolution of northern politicians, which, if executed, will bring about a national disaster. Every one who has watched the signs of the times, and the progress and increase of this feeling, must be convinced of this, and be willing to admit that the danger grows daily more imminent. The sensibilities of many are becoming blunted to the changes and vicissitudes of the country, morally, physically and politically. The sober-minded, thoughtful portion of the country, try in vain to take things as they come along, or prepare themselves to meet the coming calamities. Fathers declare that their only sons have fallen martyrs to the cause of liberty, while mothers, whose children have been privileged to return, declare that they have become lost to all the noble qualities of manhood, and have no relish for industry, while to idle away their precious moments is their chief delight. To labor at some respectable occupation is no longer called respectable. The country, morally, has sunk far beneath any thing I can write. Dissipation, whoredom and crime stalk abroad in open day. The morning papers daily chronicle some fearful tragedy, while theft, robbery and crime in all their various departments, are committed upon a credulous community. The banker's fire-proof safe no longer resists the hand of the now skillful and accomplished thief, and on several occasions the railroad cars have been thrown off the line, to facilitate them in their designs, thus jeopardizing the lives of hundreds of the

travelling community. Discord and disunion again visit the chambers of the Senate and the Legislative Halls. We read of the veto message of the President, and of a row in the Senate over the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Both Houses made an attempt to pass the Bill over the head of the President, by a two-thirds vote. Two days ago (Feb. 19th) the Senate galleries were densely crowded to hear the result of the vote; the President was sustained in his veto, and the excitement has subsided a little.

I find no Saints in this neighborhood—all who profess a belief in the Deity are either Methodists or Quakers.

Many love to converse on the improvements the Saints have made in the Valleys of the Mountains, on the future prospects of the people, and the development of the mineral wealth of the surrounding country. I am in receipt of letters from home. All is peace and prosperity, public improvements are progressing, and from all the signs of the times, the set time to favor Zion seems to be near at hand.

May the God of Abraham bless you and yours, and all the Elders of Israel who are associated with you in the European Mission, is the prayer of your brother in the Gospel,

G. W. MOUSLEY.

### VARIETIES.

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The mind may be overburdened; but, like the body, it is strengthened by moderate exercise.

To a young man the world unknown appears full of pleasures, and every pleasure new; but, when he becomes experienced, he finds the pleasures very few and very old.

Good humor is the only shield to keep off the darts of the satirical railler. If you have a quiver well stored, are sure of hitting him between the joints of the harness, do not spare him. But you had better not bend your bow than miss your aim.

**GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.**—There is a story going about that a candidate not many weeks ago was "plucked" at an examination for a clerkship in the Board of Trade, because he was unable to give the length of a small river in Ireland. There is also a story of another who has completely destroyed his chance with the learned examiners. He found on one of his papers—"Who were Napoleon's principal generals? Where were they stationed in the year—? and where were they born?" The last query so completely overcame his self-command that he coolly returned the paper to his examiners with the contentious addition of—"And who was their boot maker?"

A lady applied to Reynolds, the philanthropist, in behalf of an orphan. After he had given very liberally, she said, "When he is old enough I will teach him to name and thank his benefactor."—"Stop," said the good man, "thou art mistaken; we do not thank the clouds for rain. Teach him to look higher, and thank Him who giveth the clouds and the rain."

"One good turn deserves another," as the alderman said when he discharged the thief who voted for him.

George Selwyn said one day to the Earl of Cork that three women, with their chattering, made a market. "Add my wife to them," said Lord Cork, "and they will make a fair."

A trades man named Isaac Fell removed from Ludgate Hill to Fleet Street, where he announced the fact as follows: "I fell from Ludgate Hill." A wag wrote underneath, "Oh, what a fall was there!"

Jack Bannister, praising the hospitality of the Irish after his return from one of his trips to the sister kingdom, was asked if he had been in Cork. "No," replied the wit; "but I saw a great many drawings of it."

A young ox was observed the other day in the neighbourhood of the new Cattle Market, playing at pitch and toss in the open streets. Such is the progress of civilization!

A French nobleman, who had been satirised by Voltaire, meeting the poet soon after, gave him a hearty drubbing. The poet immediately flew to the Duke of Orleans, to tell him how he had been used, and begged he would do him justice. "Sir," replied the duke, with a significant smile, "It has been done you already!"